

Additional differences could be cited, but it is clear from the preceding that the separate issue of the Newcomb paper qualifies as a first edition and not as a preprint, reprint, or separate. The decision of the international commission therefore does not apply to the present situation, and the names must continue to be ascribed to Newcomb. The date of this first edition cannot be definitely established, but it is before June 1854, and probably in that year.

The trivial terms of "*Achatinella*" thus affected are: *acuta*, *affinis*, *albolabris*, *ampla*, *aplustre*, *assimilis*, *baldwinii*, *biplicata*, *buddii*, *casta*, *cestus*, *concinna*, *crassa*, *crassilabrum*, *curta*, *cylindrica*, *decipiens*, *elegans*, *emmersonnii*, *flavescens*, *fulgens*, *fumosa*, *germana*, *gigantea*, *glabra*, *grisea*, *hybrida*, *intermedia*, *johnsoni*, *mastersi*, *melanostoma*, *moesta*, *multilineata*, *nivosa*, *obscura*, *ornata*, *physa*, *porcellana*, *porphyrea*, *pupoidea*, *recta*, *redfieldi*, *reticulata*, *rubiginosa*, *rugosa*, *rutila*, *sanguinea*, *semicarinata*, *solitaria*, *sordida*, *soror*, *subvirens*, *swifti*, *terebra*, *turgida*, *variabilis*, *venulata*, and *vitrea*.

NOTES AND NEWS

MONTEREY MOLLUSCA, CORRECTIONS, II—In our discussion of "Mollusks and Brachiopods of Monterey Bay and Vicinity" (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th Ser., vol. 26, no. 8, Dec. 15, 1948), we named as new *Turbonilla* (*Bartschella*) *bartschi* Smith & Gordon on pages 222-3, plate 3, figure 13, and listed it on page 193. Since this name proved to be preoccupied, we selected a new name, *T. (Bartschella) bartschiana* Smith & Gordon (see Naut., vol. 62, no. 3, page 105). Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr., kindly informs us that this second name is also invalidated by *Turbonilla* (*Chemnitzia*) *bartschiana* Brown & Pilsbry (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 64, Dec. 1912, pp. 509-10, figs. 4a-6). This being the situation, we accept Dr. Baily's suggestion and hereby rename the species *T. (Bartschella) pauli*, new name, It still is known only from the type specimen.

On page 207 of the same paper on Monterey mollusca, *Ischnochiton* (*Lepidozona*) *golischi* Berry is listed and its range discussed. This is an erroneous use of the name, which should be corrected to *I. (L.) gallina* Berry. *I. golischi* is a species so far

reported only from deep water off the southern California coast.—ALLYN G. SMITH and MACKENZLE GORDON, JR.

TRIP TO SOUTH CHILE.—I am leaving by planes for southern Chile, on Nov. 25th, where I will collect botanical specimens of all classes for the University of California botanical gardens at Berkeley. This work will be mostly in the rain forests of Antarctic beech in the Cordillera Pelada, south of Temuco, and across the Andes in Tucuman province of Argentina. Needless to say, I will not pass up any shells or fossils. It will be a one man expedition and I expect to return by May 1st.—W. J. EYERDAM.

MEIOCERAS LERMONDI AS FOOD FOR PENAEUS DUORARUM?—Examinations of the stomach contents of the brown-spotted shrimp, *Penaeus duorarum* Burkenroad, from the Tampa Bay area, have shown the presence of *Meioceras lermondi* (Dall) quite frequently. One stomach contained 32 opercula, a mass of crushed shell parts, and six complete specimens of *M. lermondi* (Dall). This suggests that this tiny mollusk serves as a source of food for young shrimp.—BONNIE ELDRED. Fla. State Board of Conservation Marine Lab., St. Petersburg, Florida.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ZOOGEOGRAPHY: THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS. By Philip J. Darlington, Jr.. 1957. 675 + xi pp., 1 pl., 80 text-figs. John Wiley & Sons. \$15.00—In the classic manner, the author interprets "animals" to mean higher vertebrates, and "zoögeography" as limited to inland (land and fresh water) evidence. Keeping these two limitations in mind, his readable book seems a very valuable contribution, and emphasizes wisely the need for zoögeography as a different science from ecology. And, since the mammals are the only land animals about which paleontologic knowledge even approaches sufficiency, his discussions also should be of great interest to students of inland mollusks, especially on continents. In regard to islands, which naturally are treated more briefly, Darlington accepts the importance of adventitious dispersal, without land connections. For example,